NEW RECORDS OF GRASSES FROM THE CHICAGO REGION AND LOWER MICHIGAN

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All specimens cited in this article are deposited in the herbarium of the University of Illinois, Navy Pier (CHI).

Stipa comata Trin. & Rupr. Cook (Illinois): Morton Grove, along Milwaukee R. R., loamy soil, June 21, 1961, *Glassman 5607*. Not previously recorded from any of the counties in the Chicago region. Apparently, the only other station in Illinois is Winnebago Co. (Fuller, Fell & Fell, 1949), in the northwestern part of the state. Deam (1940) listed it from only one locality in northeastern Indiana; Fassett (1951) cited it from southern Wisconsin; and Chase (1951) mentioned it for Michigan. *Stipa comata* resembles *S. spartea* Trin., common in all seven counties of the Chicago region, but can easily be distinguished from that taxon by the shorter culms, narrower leaf blades, and shorter glumes, lemmas, calluses and awns.

Elymus arenarius L. Berrien (Michigan): ¼ mile south of Concession building, Weko Beach, Bridgeman, on fore dune, scattered clumps, associated with *Ammophila breviligulata* Fernald, Aug. 13, 1961, *A. S. Rouffa 5665*. In the Great Lakes region, this species is otherwise known only from Illinois, between Wilmette and Waukegan (Steyermark & Swink, 1952), and from one locality in Wisconsin (Iltis, Reed & Melchert, 1960). *Elymus mollis* Trin., a closely related species, is found along Lake Superior in Upper Michigan (Bowden, 1957); but, apparently this is the first record of *E. arenarius* for the state of Michigan. There are no specimens of this taxon for Michigan in the University of Michigan herbarium, and Dr. E. G. Voss, curator of vascular plants, knows of no authentic records for the state.

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NOTES ON GREAT WASS ISLAND, MAINE. — Great Wass Island projects well out to sea south of Jonesport in Washington County. In company with Ralph Burns of Bailey's Mistake, Lubec, we set out on July 24, 1963, to follow a trail leading toward the seaward end of the island. In an open area near the island's center were several features of interest. An attractive open bog, had the usual bog-plants but expanses of granitic ledge nearby, largely devoid of vegetation, supported scattered trees of *Pinus Banksiana* Lamb. and on closer examination disclosed small patches of *Hypericum gentianoides* (L.) BSP. The pine had already been reported from Great Wass Island but some features of its manner of reproduction deserve comment. Most of the trees seen were bearing cones, the majority of which were opening soon after ripening. No evidences of fire in recent decades were evident yet numerous seedlings and young pines from 2-7 years of age were observed growing in cracks and in shallow soil at the edges of the ledges. It would appear that fire is not necessary in this area to open the cones of Jack-Pine although it seems to be the belief of most persons who know the species that the cones remain closed until subjected to fire. The *Hypericum* here is at least 25 miles northeast of its previously reported northeastern limit in Hancock County, Maine. Specimens of our collections are to be found in the Herbarium of the University of New Hampshire.

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